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REPORT

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INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

COUNTRY	USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION	1953
SUBJECT	Economic; Technological - Electrical industry		
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers	DATE DIST.	14 Dec 1953
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR	NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE PUBLISHED	18 Jun. - 18 Aug 1953		
LANGUAGE	Russian	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

USSR PLANTS STEP UP PRODUCTION OF MOTORS, GENERATORS

NEW TECHNIQUES CUT PRODUCTION COSTS -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 11 Jul 53

The Moscow Electrical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich has put the following equipment into operation during the Fifth Five-Year Plan: dozens of overhead traveling cranes and tram rail cranes, vertically pivoted bracket cranes, truck cranes, a number of conveyers, monorail hoists, and several molding machines. The plant has also set up a lacquering machine, a lacquering and drying unit, and an insulating machine.

In 1952, the enterprise was twice as profitable as it was in 1951.

In 5 months of 1953, above-plan savings totaled 1,488,000 rubles.

In 1951, the plan called for a 9.7 percent decrease in production costs, but they were actually lowered 11.1 percent. The 1952 plan called for a decrease of 11.5 percent, but production costs were lowered 14.1 percent

In 1953, the plant has put a new flask conveyer into operation and set up two molding machines. Two molding machines for molding housings and shields for large electric motors have been built.

The plant is now turning out four electric motors in the same number of norm-hours it took to build one motor in 1947.

New equipment used in the impregnating department makes it possible to impregnate an unshielded machine with varnish in 23.7 hours, as compared to the old dipping method which took 28.8 hours. -- Ye. Borisov, director, Moscow Electrical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich

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Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 13 Jul 53

At the Moscow Electrical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, all small parts are now machine-molded. Machine molding has doubled labor productivity. In 1953, the plant introduced flaskless machine molding, which has eliminated delays caused by flask shortages.

More than 70 type designations of parts are now made by chill casting.

In the first 6 months of 1953, output per worker increased 25.1 percent, losses due to rejects decreased 15 percent, and the number of electric motors returned from testing stands, to have defects corrected, decreased 20 percent as compared to the corresponding period in 1952.

The plant was awarded the Transferable Red Banner of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry USSR for its work in the first quarter of 1953. -- N. Shuvalov, chief engineer, Moscow Electrical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich

BUILDS MOTORS FOR LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 18 Aug 53

The Moscow Electrical Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich has supplied electrical equipment to enterprises of the light and food industry in all 16 of the union republics. The plant has shipped electric motors to 46 cities including Kiev, Tbilisi, Kishinev, and Tallin. Textile, sugar-beet processing, furniture, and other enterprises are equipped with motors made by the Moscow plant.

SET UP AUTOMATIC TRANSFER MACHINE LINE -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 11 Jul 53

The Tallin Volta Electrical Machine Building Plant has set up an automatic transfer machine line for machining electric motor shafts. The line is operated by three workers and has released 20 workers for other tasks.

BEHIND SCHEDULE AT REZ PLANT -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 16 Jul 53

The armature shop of the Riga REZ Electrical Machine Building Plant has not been meeting its quota and, in June 1953, turned out only two thirds of its planned output. In the first 10 days of July, the shop was supposed to turn out eight armatures for electric motors used in suburban rail motor cars, but did not produce any, instead of 50 generator armatures, the shop produced 30; the shop also failed to produce eight armatures for streetcar motors and other products. Thus, in the first third of July, the shop was already behind schedule, having completed only 18 percent of its monthly plan.

Ka[illegible], the shop chief, blamed the shop's failure on a shortage of lathe operators. However, workers of the Division of Labor and Wages checked the working day of the lathe operators with stopwatches, and found that the 12 lathes in the shop stood idle a total of 1,450 minutes a day, the equivalent of a full working day's idleness on the part of three lathe operators. On 9 July, a young lathe operator was absent from his DIP lathe during most of the shift. At the same time, another lathe operator was looking for a free machine tool to work on.

In the stamping shop, there are as many as three ancillary workers for every two production workers.

50X1-HUM

BOOSTS OUTPUT OF GENERATORS -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 10 Jul 53

In the first 6 months of 1953, the Leningrad Elektrosila Plant imeni S. M. Kirov has supplied dozens of generators for interkolkhoz and kolkhoz electric power stations of the Lithuanian, Kazakh, and Kirgiz SSRs.

The Administration for the Electrification of Agriculture, Belorussian SSR, recently ordered a set of automatic equipment for the "Druzhba Narodov" GES, which was built by kolkhoz workers of the Belorussian, Lithuanian, and Latvian SSRs. The equipment was shipped to its destination 3 days after the order was received.

Moscow, Pravda, 18 Jul 53

In the first 6 months of 1953, the Leningrad Elektrosila Plant imeni Kirov produced 1½ times as many hydrogenerators and turbogenerators as it did in the first 6 months of 1952.

The plant is now working on 50,000-kilowatt and 100,000-kilowatt hydrogenerators and turbogenerators, and a number of large special electric machines. Equipment is being prepared for work on the first hydrogenerator for the Kuybyshevskaya GES project. The heavy machinery shop has just started assembling a special unit for a rolling mill.

Moscow, Pravda, 18 Aug 53

The Leningrad Elektrosila Plant has recently built dozens of new types of generators, ranging from 125 to 900 kilowatts in capacity, for use on kolkhozes. These generators will be installed in rural hydroelectric power stations, or, if water power is not available, they will be driven by diesel or steam engines. The plant has shipped a large number of generators to the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Georgia in 1953.

PRODUCE GENERATORS -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 18 Jun 53

The Kiev Kinap Plant has produced about three thousand 750-watt mobile generators for traveling film projection units. The generators operate on a mixture of gasoline and oil and weigh about 60 kilograms. The plant will produce several thousand of these generators in 1953.

BUILDS MOBILE GENERATORS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 7 Aug 53

The Moscow Electrical Machinery Plant of Glavsel'elektro has pledged to produce 100 mobile electric power generators in 1953. These generators will be used at the construction sites of interkolkhoz electric power stations. The plant has already assembled and tested 64 of these generators.

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